Twenty-two text figures illustrate the paper. Besides giving a detailed description of each species, Dr. Smith notes the points in which each resembles or differs from related species. Where known, Siamese names are given, usually with their translation in English. The author has some interesting notes on some of these species. For instance, *Pangasius sanitwongsei*, named after the late Dr. Yai S. Sanitwongse, is said to rival the celebrated *Pangasius* (pla buk) of the Me Kong basin. It is found in the Menam Chao Phya, where at least one specimen three metres in length has been recorded in the last eight years. Dr. Smith also tells us that the eggs of *Arius sciurus*, removed from the mouth of large males, in an agglutinated mass looking like a bunch of grapes, are exposed for sale in Bandon market.

Quite a number of the species described are known only from single specimens. It would seem probable that there are yet to be found more undescribed species, particularly in mountain streams. As the author remarks, the field is by no means exhausted, though he has had through his hands many thousands of specimens in the last eight or nine years.

A. K.

**Les Moustiques de la Cochinchine et du Sud-Annam.** By E. Borel. Masson et Cie., Paris, 1930.

In the preface of this book Professor Roubaud, of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, gives a summary of the author's work on mosquitoes. Dr. E. Borel was a medical officer of the French Colonial troops and attended a course of medical entomology under Prof. Roubaud in 1924. He evinced particular interest in the Culicidae and when he returned to Indo-China later in the year he was put in charge of Anti-malarial research at the Pasteur Institute at Saigon. For more than 3 years he worked steadily on the mosquito fauna of that country, not confining his attention to the Anopheline family which are of special medical interest, but collecting and arranging all the material that he could find. He returned to France in 1928 with the complete records of his work, intending to pursue his studies at the British Museum. Most unfortunately however he died while at home on leave and it was left to Prof. Roubaud to edit and publish this book.

The book is divided into three parts, the first of which deals very fully with the geography and climate of the area worked over.

This consisted of the province of Cochinchine, which includes Saigon, and of the southern part of the province of Annam.

The author's work, therefore, did not reach the Siamese frontier, but the climatic similarity of the deltas of Mekong and Menam Chao Phya enhances the local interest of this work.

The second part is devoted to a systematic description of species found, both of adults, male and female, and larvae.

The third part consists of discussion of malaria and two other

suspected mosquito-borne diseases, viz. dengue and filariasis, embodying the results of laboratory researches.

From the point of view of Natural History in Siam, the greatest interest attaches to the record of species found in this part of Indo-China and invites comparison with the work of Dr. Barnes in this Country. (vide J. Nat. Hist. Siam, Vol. VI, pt. 1.)

The author records 15 species of Anopheline mosquitoes and Barnes records 17 species in Siam. 11 species are common to both Siam and Cochin China, the four species not found in Siam being *Anopheles aitkenii*, *A. umbrosus*, *A. hyrcanus* var. *nigerrimus*, and *A. vagus*, the latter being one of the most common species in Indo-China. The classification follows that of Christophers, in which the former genus Anopheles is expanded into 5 new genera and a number of sub-genera, on a differentiation of male characteristics only. This system differs from that of other British entomologists who only admit sub-generic status to these genera and therefore the nomenclature in this book is a little unfamiliar. *Anopheles tesselatus* becomes *Neomyzomia tesselata* and *A. aconitus* appears as *Myomyia aconita*, and so on.

Following the Anophelines the author deals with some 80 species of Culicine mosquitoes of which descriptions are given in the same detailed manner and this part of the book is perhaps the most valuable one for use in Siam. Owing to the importance of Anopheline species in the transmission of malaria, this sub-family has been well worked out in Malaya by Stanton and others and keys and descriptions are readily available. On the other hand descriptions of Culicine species are widely scattered throughout the literature and there is no compilation of the subject available in the East. This book therefore, containing systematic descriptions of nearly 100 species of mosquitoes, should be of value for reference in Siam and Burma and perhaps even in India.

The text is illustrated with 122 drawings of structures useful in the identification of the various species and there are three plates showing typical breeding places.

The book is excellently produced and one cannot put it aside without a feeling of regret at the untimely death of the author who gave promise of becoming one of the foremost workers in this branch of entomology.

C. J. House.

June 14th, 1931.

**Eorrachis, a New Genus of Bulimoid Snails.** By J. R. le B. Tomlin and Lieut.-Col. A. J. Peile. Proc. Malacological Soc., Vol. XIX. Pt. iii, pp. 153-4 + 1 plate, November 1930.

In this paper the authors erect a new genus, *Eorrachis*, with *E. sulphurea* n. sp. as the genotype, which is described and figured.